FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Bulce's Order Suppressing Liberty -Arrest of American Citizens -The Spaniards Threaten a General Slaughter.

The following is the text of General Dulce's order, issued on the 12th inst., suppressing

The Provisional Government of the nation wished to give example of its tolerance and concord, and was the first to preclaim the saving principles of the revolution of September, a new era el reconciliation and of forgiveness. I thus spoke in its name, and my words were answered by many of the islanders who, knowing the true and rightful interests of the country, accepted the honorable benefit of a mediator which offered them safety and repose in the bosom of their ramilies, and marked the end of a war which for them could only be desparate and

Notwithstanding, the disturbers of public order, those who trust all that they may be wor h in the present and their progress in the future to the inevitable destruction of the country in which they were born; and others who strive to retard the action of the tribunals o' justice, far from ceasing in their work, re-double their astute machinations with the deliberate criminal end to place me in an unhappy alternative—either to remain indifferent and damb in the presence of the rash projects which they plot, or to recur to violent means liable always to vicious interpretation, and which, over and above being repugnant to my character, may contribute to put in doubt the establishment of the political concessions of the revolution, and the noble desires and regenerat-ing impulses of the Government. Unfortunately

ing impulses of the Government. Unfortunately for them they have chosen the latter alternative.

Open, however, was the way traced in my decree of amnesty to the Rebels of Yara, and all those encountered with arms in band the 12th of January—open till the 20th day of the present month. Not so it is to-day those who, doubtless hallucinated by the imaginary and chimerical possibility of triumph, have raised in war the cry of independence, burning houses, and destroying the future of an infinite number of families. We do not reckon on these, or those who serve them as focile instruments, in hose who serve them as docile instruments, in the generosity of the Government. The social questions call for efficacious remedies and territhey have interpreted as weskness the tolerance of the Government. Public opinion in the rest of the Spanish nation manifests itself unanimously, that the integrity of the territory at all hazards and the public union is the greatest coment of the liberty of a country. The Previousle country. The Provisional Government makes solemn promise to preserve that and to save the sacred trust deposited which the Spanish revolution commended to it. The Government will fulfil an obligation not to be cluded. Deploring, nevertheless, to be compelled by the ill-will of the least, and the absurd ingratitude of the greater, to adopt means which, because they are not authorized by the legality won by the revolution, are necessarily contrary to the spirit of progress and the essence of molera institutions. Therefore, in use of the facilities extraordinary with which I am invested by the Provisional Government, decree the following:— Article 1. Cease for the present and during the actual circumstances the effect of my decree of the 9th of January upon liberty of the

Article 2. The previous consorship is re-estab-Article 3. The cases already began will follow

the January decree. Article 4. Periodicals will not be issued without written permission of the Fiscal. Article 5. No periodical can be published without license of the Inferior Political Govern-

Article 6. The contravention of any of these dispositions will be con idered a treasonable offense and its author subject to court-martial. Havana, Feb. 12, 1869.

use of the extraordinary powers given me by the Government Provisional of the nation, I

Article 1. Offenses of infidelity (infidenzia) will be judged by ordinary courts-martial. Article 2. The causes already begun will follow the rules of the tribunals of justice.

Article 3. All aggressions of work or word against any of the delegates of the Government will be considered an offense against the supreme authorities, and will be subject to the courts-DOMINGO DULCE. martial. Havana, Feb. 12, 1869.

Arrest of American Citizens-Political

Prisoners Becoming Numerous. HAVANA, Feb. 13 .- It has been represented to the United States Government that several American citizens have been arrested on this island and thrown into the cells of the Morro Castle, and that the United States Consul, not recognized by General Dulce as possessing any diplomatic qualities, is not allowed to offer any considerations in their behalf; that the Spaniards threaten a general slaughter after the expiration of the amnesty; that the Government has not sufficient force to protect the citizens against the volunteers, and that the sailors and marines of the national vessels here sympathize with the latter in their enmity to the Cubans. There is a faint shadow of hope among American residents here that their representions may draw the attention of the venerable Secretary of State from the con-templation of the Alabama claims, and cause him for a few moments to consider the claims of his countrymen in foreign parts to protection, thereby establishing a precedent heretofore

unknown in his history.
On Monday night the house of Mr. Tinker. Jr., an American citizen, was for the second time entered and searched by the police. Nothing showing his complicity with the insurrection or any infringement of the laws was found. He afterwards placed the matter before the Captain-General, who stated that he was not aware of the action of the police, and offered him a guard to protect his premises, should be require it. Political prisoners are constantly coming in from the country, and arrests here are starmingly frequent. Indeed, both speech and action, which Lersundi quietly passed over, are under General Dules, quickly me with arrest and incarceration. Among those recently lodged in the fortress is Don Miguel de Embil, a Mexican citizen, well known in the United States. He is a friend of Mr. Seward, who was entertained at his house on the occasion of his visit here, as was also General Sherman and other distinguished Americans coming here. A wealthy merchant, named Don Tomas Terry, of Cientuegos, a native of Venezuela and an American citizen, arrived re yesterday, as is alleged, for the purpose offering pecuniary aid to the Government, was soon after arrested and placed in the banus," from whence he was released after five hours' detention, being informed that it was all mistake and that his brother was the man wanted. A lawyer named Zaragoitia was recently arrested in the railroad station at Aquacate, not far from here, with arms, amountion and seditious proclamations. The Matanzas papers state that his trip was for the purpose of holding a meeting in a villa near The documents seized were

forwarded to Dulce.
Several persons who have been arrested have. after an interview with that official, been furnished by the Captain General with a salvo conductor to leave the island, and it is stated. with much show of probability, that by threats and offers of release and permission to depart be induced them to make important disclosures

The Digrio of the 9th states that on the night previous "the sentinel of the powder magazine of the 'Punta' (fort) surprised a man who had scaled the surrounding wall. He was without shoes, naked to the waist, and painted black. He made resistance and received several bayonet wounds." There are various rumors con-cerning his intention, which, no doubt, was to fire the magazine. The fact of his being a Cataloniau Spaniard gives an air of probability to the statement that he was desirous of destroying the lives of the Cubans incarcerated in the Punta,

The same journal contains the "card" of a party who was recently capsized in the bay, expressing his gratitude for the prompt and humane assistance of the officers of the American flagship Contoccock, without which he would

All the streets, causeways, and public pieces in and out of the city bearing the names of royalty have had others officially assigned

The Uprising.

HAVANA, Feb 16, via Key We t, Feb. 17.—The United States Consul baying applied for a passport for a naturalized American citiz u, passport for a naturalized American citiz n, the latter was arrested, and the Captain General informed the Consul that he did not recognize his right to apply for passports. The Consul has telegraphed to Washington, asking for prompt intervention to protect American citizens or accept his resignation. Havana is practically in a state of siege, and General Dulce has been neged to declare it officially, but is not judiced to do so. He may after the is not inclined to do so. He may after the expiration of the term of the amnesty. Many Cubans are applying for refuge on board the United States steamer Contoccook, the flagship United States stesmer Contocook, the flagship of Admiral Hoff. If the troubles here increase the Admiral will probably take the American citizens to Key West. An American engineer, who has come in from the jurisdiction of San Antonic, eight leagues southwest of this, reports that a body of 300 insurgents had scared the operatives from the sugar plantations in that vicinity, and work had ceased. American engineers, engaged in taking off sugar crops in the Vuelta Abajo district and elsewhere, fearing impressment, are daily coming into Havana. General Dulce has released the Cubans producing American naturalization papers. Advices from Cicnfuegos state that the greatest excitement prevails there. The American residents have applied for a vessel of war to be stationed in a harbor, but have been informed that it is impossible. A letter from Trinidad, of the 13th, states that the Cubans have risen everywhere in that vicinity, and destroyed the telegraph and stopped the mails.

LYNOH LAW.

Another Western Jail Visited and Two Prisoners Hung.

The Missouri Democrat of the 13th says:-A gentleman from Hillsboro, Mo., county scat of Jefferson, gives us reliable information of another summary act of vengeance by a company of armed men, who have taken upon themselves the punishment of alleged criminals without judge or jury legally constituted. The jail at Jefferson is of stone and brick, situated quite centrally, and the jailor, a deputy sherif, occupies the upper part of the building as a residence. There were confined in the jail two men, named Charles Bickford and James Quick, both under arrest for murder. Bickford had been in the prison less than two weeks, on the suspicion that he murdered Mr. Alexander Wilker at Big river, who was shot while standing in the doorway of a dwelling, last autumn. Circums'auces were decidedly indicative that Bickford was the murderer, and he was arrested at the inquest, but escaped from the officer on the way to prison, and has remained in concealment until quite recently, when he was recognized at work in a mine in Washington county, going by the name of Charles Smith. He was then rearrested and taken to Jefferson Jail. James Quick has been in custody nearly a year, on the charge of murdering Mr. Higginbottom, at Washington county, in 1861. His trial has been postponed two or three times, and his guilt was not of

apparently positive proof.
On Monday morning, in the vicinity of 2 clock, the jailor was aroused by some two or three men, who called upon him to open and admit some prisoners. He dressed and came down to the entrance with his keys, and was at once confronted with a crowd of men in disguise, and they demanded the keys of the prison. This the jailor refused to comply with, when he was seized, bound, his keys taken, and while he was helpless the leaders went to the cells, took both the prisoners out, and under a strong escort of confederates, departed. The men were taken to an cak tree near a graveyard about a quarter of a mile southeast of town, where they were strung up to the limbs and left dead. The bodies remained hanging till morning, when the citizens discovered them cut them down, and took the bodies back to town. The mob were entirely unknown to the iailor, but from some circumstances of threats against certain parties it is presumed that the locality from which they came can be guessed at. Such scenes of lawlessness are very unfortunate, however guilty the object of the terrible punishment may be, but they are terribly suggestive to wrongdoers.

HANGING MADE EASY.

Bleeding and Chloroforming a Condemned Criminal.

The Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel, of the 16th inst. states that proceedings to remove Sheriff Weaver, of Oueida county, under whose directions the murderer Carswell was executed, are now in progress, an investigation having been ordered by the Governor. The charges are sub-stantially as follows:—That Sheriff Weaver caused or allowed Carswell to be bled before his execution almost to exhaustion; that caloro form was afterwards administered in the Sheriff's own presence, and that the prisoner was apparently dead when That a miscellaneous crowd of several hundred persons was allowed to be present some of whom had appointments as deputies and others who had not; that they hooted, snow balled each other, and misbehaved them selves otherwise in the presence of the Sheriff who made no endeavor to restrain them; that the pretended deputies were only spectators, had nothing to do with the execution and were not sworn in. That blank appointments a deputies in the shape of cards were distributed to individuals to be filled out at their pleasure, and were so used, and were even sold in th street; that women, children, even little girl were present under circumstances which showed that the Sheriff knew, or ought to have known of it; and, finally, that the whole affair was scandalous, indecent, and a mockery of justice.
A. M. Beardsley, of Ution, has been appointed by the Governor as a Commissioner vidence in the case, which will be submitted to Governon Hoffman, in whom is vested the power of removal. H. O. Southworth, of Rome has been appointed Deputy Attorney-Genera for the purpose of conducting the prosecution. The examination is to be held in Utica at the Court House, on the first day of March.

Portngal-Economy on the Throne.

The following is the letter addressed by the King of Portugal to the Marquis Sa da Ban deira, the Prime Minister, on the occasion of his Majesty announcing the cession of a portion of the civil list of the royal family in favor of the public treasury. The letter is as follows:-My Dear Marquis-The late administrative crisis being at an end, and while we are still eccupied with the financial question, which rightly deserves our attention

hasten to acquaint you, as President of the Council of Ministers, that the Queen,

myself, and my some are desirous to be the first

of the plans of the rebels, with names of many, and that the arrests which have already taken place, and others likely to follow, particularly after the expiration of the amnesty, grew out myself 36,000,000 reis, and my sons, 4,000,00) reis from our annual civil lists for the necessi-ties of the State during the next financial year. I assure you that, whatever the circumstance, the country will find me and the royal family always ready to perform our share in beaunt the burdens of the State. Believe me to be, yours affectionately,

CRIME.

A Blacksmith Fearfally Scaten in His Shop With a Hammer. The New York Heraid, of this morning says: Yesterday atternoon a faconic despatch was received at the Central Office from the Twen-tieth precinct, calling for the Coroner to pro-ceed to "No. 133 West Thirty third street, and take the aute mortem examination of Peter McDonald (?), who lies at the point of death from injuries received at the hands of another

Inquirles were made at the Twentieth pre-cinct for particulars, when the sergeant on duty knew nothing regarding the case beyond what was telegraphed above. Capt in Hedden, however, briefly gave the particulars to those representatives of the press who applied. From his statement, and those of the friends of the injured man, the following lacts have been

On the 25th ult. Mr. McDonald, who is a boss blacksmith, was engaged in his shop in Forty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and in the act of shoeing a horse, when one James McDonald, or McDunn, a discharged journeyman of his, who resides in Ninth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, accompanied by a friend, came to the door. The friend remained outside James McDonald entered and got into an angry discussion with McDonald the elder, which progressed for some little time, when Jim became so enraged that he seized the hammer Peler was using and death him a severe hammer Peter was using and deatt him a severe blow on the nead with it. This was followed by another on the temple that rendered the man usensible. The ruffian followed up his assault with the hot tongs, which it is supposed he applied to the left arm, as the flesh has been applied to the left arm, as the flesh has been laid open. The wounded man's nose also bears the impress of teeth, leading to the supposition that during the fight Jim hit Peter on that organ. The assailant, after committing the assault, left his victim for dead, and fled. An officer of the Twentieth precinct subsequently arrested the would-be murderer, and he was taken to Jefferson Market and committed for trial. A week age last Friday Mr. McDonald was sufficiently convalescent to permit his transfer to the Grand lescent to permit his transfer to the Graud Jury room, where he made affidavit, detailing the facts of the felonious assault. The fatigue attending that action, it appears, resulted inju-riously, and he has been growing worse ever

Yesterday he became so low that the attending physician pronounced his recovery impro-bable, and Coroner Flynn proceeded to hold an ante-mortem examination. Mr. McDouald was in such a critical condition that his evidence

The most remarkable circumstance connected with the case, however, is that after the commitment of the man Jim McDonaid, to await trial, and while in the custody of Sheriff O'Brien's deputies, he was by some means 'lost' and made good his escape. The officer who originally arrested him the same night of his escape encountered the ruffian—such is the statement of the injured man's friends—and on stiemoting to arrest him was twize fired upon, and the fellow made his escape and is still at large. Captain He iden justly teels indignant at the facility with which this prisoner escaped, and is doing all in his power to secure his re-

In answer to a despatch from the Central Office, sent at thirty minutes past ten last night, the following information from the violetr of the Twentieth precinct was furnished:

January 25—From Twentieth—At three P. M.

-An altercation in Fertieth street, near Ninth avenue, whereby a man named P. Philip McDunn was struck on the bead with a hammer, in the hands of James McDonald, injuring him severely. McDonald was arrested. McDonal was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer Woodruff.

At ten o'clock McDonald was still living, but in a very feeble condition, and his physician was of the opinion that he would not survive the night.

THE OHIO RIVER DISASTER.

Report of the United States Inspectors upon the Steamboat Collision.

After a rigid and minute investigation into the causes which resulted in the collision between the steamers America and the United states, on the Onio river, by which a number of lives were lost, the United States inspectors have come to the confection that the disaster was chiefly owing to the carelessness of the pilots on the said steamboats. It appears that the ill-tated steamers were perfect in all their appointments and equipped in strict compliance with the law, some of the equipments being in excess of those legally prescribed. The pilots and commanders had for many years previous to the accident sustained high reputation as careful and skilled officers; but the Inspectors revoke the licenses of both pilots, in view of the strong testimony showing that certain rules stablished by the Board of Supervising Inspectors for the government of pilots had been violated, thus causing a collision which might have been avoided. The rules referred to are s follows:-

Rule 1. When steamers are approaching each other, the signal for passing shall be one sound of the steam whistle to keep to the right, and wo sounds of the steam whistle to keep to the left. These signals to be made first by the ascending steamer. It the dangers of navigation, darkness of the right, narrowness of the channel, or any other cause, render it necessary for the descending boat to take the other side, she can do so by making the necessary signals, and the ascending steamer must govern herself

accordingly. These signals to be observed by all steamers, either day or night. Rule 2. Should steamers be likely to pass near each other, and these signals should not be made and answered by the time such boats shall have arrived at the distance of 800 yards from each other, the engines of both boats shall be stopped; or should the signal be given and not properly understood from any cause whatever, both boats shall be backed until their headway shall be fully checked, and the engines shall not be again started about until the proper dgnals are made, answered and understood Rule 10. Doubts or fears of misunderstanding

signals may be expressed by several short sounds of the whistle in quick succession. After a careful review of the testimony it is the opinion of the Inspector that the pilots of both boats were at fault. The pilot of the America, when he first simulled, blew two sounds of the whistle, and while sounding the first blast, that of the United S ates was ever dently also blown, one sound simultaneously and ceasing with the first sound of the America's whistle, which entirely prevented the pilot of the United States from hearing it.

Hearing only the second sound blown at that the America, and supposing he had received one whistle in answer, he came ahead, and as both boats were approaching each other rapidly during the time the signals were being exchanged, they were too close to avoid colli-sion when the signals were exchanged the second time, when they immediately stopped and backed, but it was too late.

-In the chapel of the Tuileries were lately married the heir of Marshal Ney and the widow of Labedovere's son.

-The Mexican papers accuse the President and Minister Rosecrans of hinting at annexation in their public atterances.

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPS. HARRISBURG

Thomas' Advice-Booth's Remains in Baltimore.

A Laconic Telegram from General Thomas,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- A State official received a leter from Major General Thomas yesterday, plainly intimating that the sooner the Tennessee militia were disbauded the better, as General Grant would after his inauguration see that peace was preserved without the aid of such troops.

Arrival of Booth's Remains at Baltimore.

Special Dematch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18. - The remains of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, were deposited today in the undertaker's (Weaver) private vault. in Green Mount Cemetery. They were followed by his mother and younger brother, and some others. They are finally to be transferred to the Baltimore Cemetery. There are lot-holders and others interested in these cemeteries who are displeased at the idea of having so foul an assas-in's remains within their enclosures, and the matter may yet give trouble.

Fatal Accident.

GARRISONS, N. Y., Feb. 18 .- A son of Professor Whitehorn, of Union College, New Jersey, and civil engineer on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroa), was thrown from a hand car on that road last night and fatally injured. He was twenty-one years old.

Murder Trial. Nonwich, Feb. 18 .- In the Corbin Kidder murder a jury was drawn in ten hours. Lyman Tremain conducts the prosecution and A J. Parker the defense.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable,

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Feb. 18—A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 784. American stock market steady; Eric, 244; 784. American stock market steady; Erie, 244; Illinois Central, 964; Great Western, 374. PABIS. Feb. 18—A. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f, 27c.
Liverpool, Feb. 18—A. M.—Cotton market flat; middling uplande, 114@12d.; middling Orleane, 124@124d. The sales to-day are estimated at 6000 bules.

at 6000 bales.
Corn is quoted at 32s. 6d. for old.
HAVRE, Feb. 18.—Cotton closed quiet last night at 139f. on the spot.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Feb. 18-1 P. M.-U. S. 5-20s, 78#. American stocks steady; Illinois Central, 964; Atlantic and Great Western, 38.

I. I. IVERPOOL, Feb. 18-1 P. M.—Provisions dull. Tallow, 45s. 9d. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Ph. and Res. R. 924 Mich. S. and N.I. B. 934 Ole. and Pitt. R. 894 Chi. & N. W. R. com. 82 Chi. & N. W. R. prf. 904 Chi. and R. I. B. 1269 Pitts. F. W. and Chi. 118 Pacific Mail S. Co. 1062

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dempsey Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER — Judges fudlow and Brewster.—In the case of Joseph M. Donahue, tried for the murder of James Dempsey, the jury last night at ten o'clock returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.
No cases being ready for trial, the Court had nothing before it to-day.

Appointment,

Mr. Thomas Ashton having served in the capacity of tipstave in this Court for thirteen years, with much credit to himself, has very deservedly been appointed to the position of Assistant Crier of the Court under Mr. Bull. SUPREME COURT IN BANC - Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Sharswood, and Williams. The city list was under argument

Nisi Prius-Judge Aguew.-Black vs. The NISI PRIUS—Judge Agnew.—Black vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company. An action to recover the value of certain shares of stock. Before reported. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Rhoads-vs. Beaumont. An action of ejectment to try the title to real property. Before reported. The jury being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged from the further consideration of the case.

Klana Heiman vs. Louis Paris, An action to recover damages for a breach of marriage premise. Verdict for plaintiff, \$500.

A. Purves & Son vs. John C. Davis. An action to recover for leather sold and delivered. On

-The Rev. P. V. Nasby received three votes in the Massachusetts Legislature, Saturday, as preacher of the next election sermon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 18. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 26 hours from Providence, with mdse, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Onl.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, 10 days from Havana, with melasses to Issae Hough & Morris.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Rechange,
LEWES, Del., Feb 18-8 P. M.—Brigs Harry Stewart,
Mary Grace, and Ida L. Ray, before reported, remain
at the Breakwater.

Barque Block Brothers, for Rotterdam and sehr F.
St. Clair Edwards, for Sagna, both from Philadelphia
went to sea this morning. Wind NW, blowing fresh,
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Kelwa. from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken Jan. 17, inc. 88, long. 20.

Barque Foyle, hay, hence, at Antwerp 2d inst., Barquentine Charles McCarthy, Barclay, from Palkiand Islands. returned to Buenos Ayres Dec. 26, and was chartered to proceed up the Parana river, with revernment stores. and was chartered to proceed up the Parana river, with government stores.

Barque Goffredo, Baisamo, hence, at Gibraltar 28d uil... and salied 25th for Genoa.

Barque Potosi, Coalfiect, hence for Leghora, salied from Gibraltar 28t uit.

Brig A. C. Titoomb, Titcomb, salied from Cardenas 5th last, for a port north of Hatterns.

Brig Josephine, Lincott, salied from Cardenas 5th last, for a port north of Hatterns.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, from Palermo for Philadelphis, was spoken 16th last, 100 miles is by E. of Sandy Hook. Schr S. Castner, Robinson, hence, at Clenfuegor's 1

Schr Thes. Sinnickson, Dickerson, hence, at Cien-

tueges 9th inst.
Schr Sephia Wilson. Newell, for Philadelphia,
sailed from Cardenas 9th inst.

The Tennessee Militia-General Proceedings in the Senate and

House of Representatives.

Financial and Commercial

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISHURG, Feb. 18.-Mr. Connell and Mr. Renezey presented patitions for the passage of an act granting the use of the northwest corner of Penn Fedure to the Academy of Natural Sciences; and of one to guard against old teachers being left without appear. one to grant against the memorial of the House support,

or Connell presented the memorial of the House of Rafage managers for an appropriation to creek additional buildings; also, one from the Orthopse lie Hospital for an appropriation of five thousand dol-

Hospital for an appropriation of five thousand dollars.

Bits in place being in order, Mr. Connell offered one providing for the appointment of superin endents and the election of supervisers of his bways in the Twent's cond and Twenty-third wards of the city of Philas eligids. The Court of Common Pie a late of appoint three citizens of each ward to act as superintendents of his ways of their wards for three years whole to levy and assess a sum sufficient for the renewal, preservation, and repair of said highways and the bridges and culverts thereof no more than an certs of each bundred dollars.

Also one chapping the name of the West Palladel phis Mutual Saving Fund and Trust Company to the West Philadelphia Banking Company facts along the tray value of stock and changing the number of directors.

House of Representatives.

Various reports of committees were read, among them the following:

From Mr. Holga.e. with faverable recommendation, an act authorizing shockholders of railroad companies to vote by proxy and to exercise all the rights of controlling their swe property.

By Mr. Hong, with faverable recommendation, an act relative to street cleaning in Philadelphia, published last week aftered so as to require the contract to be give to the low stand the best bidder, and the Beard of Realth to do the work if the contractor falls.

By Mr. Rogers, without amendment, an act provides By Mr. Rogers, without amendment, an act provi-dieg for a House of Correction.

Sentence for Manslaughter.

New York, Feb. 18 .- In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, George Greining, charged with the murder of Patrick Tiernan, in December last, pleaded guilty of mansiaughter, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Trlegraph, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1869. }
There is more demand for money. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent., the former rate on Government bonds. First class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were in steady demand for Government securities were in steady demand for investment. 1094 was bid for 10-40s; 1134 for 6s of 1881. Railroad shares were the most active on the

list. Reading sold largely at 46@464, closing at the former rate, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56 j, a decline of j; Camden and Amboy at 123 j, an advance of j; Little Schuylkill at 43, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55 j a55 j, no change. 69 was bid for Norristown; 54 j for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 91 for Catawissa common; 324 for Catawissa preferred; and 254 for Phila-

delphia and Eric.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing, 71 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 63 for West Philadelphia; 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Hestonville; 38 for Green and Coates; and 27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 238 was bid for North America; 123\frac{1}{2} for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 31\frac{1}{2} for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western; Consolidation; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 53 for Union.

Canal shares were dull. Morris Canal preferred sold at 60, no change; 94 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19 for preferred do.; 294 for Lenigh Navigation; and 124 for Susquenana Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK RICHARGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0113\(\frac{1}{2}\); U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0114\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1864, 111\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 112\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0112\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. July, 1866, 110\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0110\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. July, 1867, 110\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0210\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1868, 110\(\frac{1}{2}\) 010\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5s, 10-40s, 169\(\frac{1}{2}\) 103\(\frac{1}{2}\). Odd, 134\(\frac{1}{2}\) 013\(\frac{1}{2}\). —Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quots Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114\(\frac{1}{2}\) 114\(\frac{1}{2}\) 114\(\frac{1}{2}\) 114\(\frac{1}{2}\) 114\(\frac{1}{2}\) 113\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0113\(\frac{1}{2}\); July, 1865, 112\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0113\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1867, 110\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0110\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1868, 110\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0110\(\frac{1}{2}\); 10-40s, 100\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0110\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1868, 110\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0110\(\frac{1}{2}\); 10-40s, 100\(\frac{1}{2}\) 010\(\frac{1}{2}\). Union Pacific bonds, 101\(\frac{1}{2}\) 101\(\frac{1}{2}\). Goid, 134\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Union Pacific bonds, 101 21014. Gold, 1341.

—Mesers, De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South
Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1131 @114; do. 1862, 114; @114; do., 1864, 111@ 1114; do., 1865,112; @112; do., 1865, new, 109; @ 110; do., 1867, new, 110; @110; do., 1868, 110] @1101; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1093@1001; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101@1014; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1344@1354; Silver, 190@1314 -Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers.

No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:-1347 11:40 A. M. 19 00 A. M. 11.06 1341 11·50 ... 134 11.28 . .

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald. "The elements of Wall street are ranging

"The elements of Wall street are ranging themselves with the various ciques which originally gave the impatus to the speculation which carried prices to their present figure. New cliques are forming, and will spon be waging a fierce war with each other. The latest of these organizations is the Government clique," who were discovered through the terrible losses inflicted upon them by the unexpected appreciation of our bonds in Europe. They were largely short, and were forced into sight by the writing which they showed at the sudden distribution which their plans. The bear' element in the general market has also been augmented by the turn which affairs have taken, so that Wall street promises to be the scene of a very pretty struggle in the immediate falare between all the various rival interests. It is now said that it is to the advantage of between all the various rival interests. It is now said that it is to the advantage of two of these powerful combinations to prevent the passage of the Hooper bill in the Senate, forbidding the increase of the bonded debt, and that the effort will be made, if not to defeat it, at least to delay it until the cliques have been stabled to withdraw from the compileations of the street. It will be notised by the Washington reports that the House has passed the bill which is to take the House has passed the bill which is to take the and distribute it to the south. A redistribution and distribute it to the south.

tropolis in removing another of the a mices of monetary disturbance arising from the ship-ments and reshipments of currency." From the Tribune.

"Money was variable; no loans are reported at less than 7 per cent. in currency, an 17 per cent in coin was bid throughout; early in the day as bigh as % per cent. was paid, and there was an appearance of great stringency, which continued until about 2 o'clock, when money was offered for a short time at currency interest. was offered for a short time at currency interest. At the close of bank nours it became active again, and I-16 was paid for its use over night. These singular fluctuations in rates caused much discussion, and were no doubt caused by srificial means. There is no surpius of loanable funds to this market; the banks lost over \$1,000,000 in greenbacks last week, and there is a continued demand from the West, which must increase steadily for the next month, in order to move the crops. No shipments have been made South this week worthy of mention, but heavy amounts have already been sent, and for the first time since the war the people of that section have money to cirthe people of that section have money to cir-culate; the amount that will remain there will be large, and prevent the heavy accumulation that we have had here in years past."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P.M; Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18 .- The Flour market presents no new feature, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at \$5@5-25 for supernne; \$5.75@6-25 for extras; 87@7.50 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family: \$7.25@7.75 for Minnesota do. do.; \$8@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$10.50 @12.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is worth \$7@7 25 p barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

to notice in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and for this description there is a good inquiry at full prices; sales of 1000 bushels good and choice red at \$1.80@1.90, and amber at \$1.90 @1.95. Rye sells at \$1.55.@1.65 % bushel for Western. Corn is in fair request, but the offerings are light; sales of 2500 bushels new yellow at 88.685c; and 600 bushels new white at 94c. Oats are scarce and firmer; 3000 bushels Western sold at 74.676c, and some prime at 70.673c. No sales were reported in Barley or Mait.

Bark is scarce, and wanted at \$50 % ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

1 Quereitron.
Seeds—Coverseed attracts considerable attention; and 200 bushels sold at \$9.75@10.
Timothy is is worth \$3.75, and from seend bands it sells at \$4. Flaxseed commands Whisky is dull and nominal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Cotton dull and heavy; 200 bates sold at 290. Flour dull and declined 560 fbc; State, \$5 800 7-20. Ohno 8-7508 30; Western, \$5 5500 8-40; Southern, \$5-500 012-50; California, \$600-8-20 for old, and \$6 5 0010 65 for new; sales of 6 60 bbls. Wheat dull and ceclined 1020; rates of 18 000 bushels No. 2 at \$1-2805 160; white Michigan at \$2 12/5. Corn oull and declined 10:; sales of 37 000 bushels no. 2 at \$1-2805 160; white Michigan at \$2 12/5. Corn oull and declined 10:; sales of 37 000 bushels no. 2 at \$1-2805 160; white Michigan declined 10:; sales of 21,000 bushels at 760 afloat; and 74% is store. Beef quiet. Pork quiet and lower new mess, \$22-50032 57%; prime, \$6.5000 ft 25. Lard dull; steam, 191/0200. Whishy quiet; free, 35.

Exchapge, 83%; 5-20s. 1862 1434; do. 1864, 11; do. 1865, 112%; new, 110/3; 1867, 110%; 10 40s. 109%; Virginia \$6, 61; Missouri 6s. 87, Canton Company, 60; Ounberland preferred, 35; New York General, 61/5; Reading, 92/5; Hudson River, 8; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 93; Hilliois Central, 41; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Cleveland and Toledo, 104/5; Chicago and Rock Island, 125%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18—Cotton very dull; middling uplands held at 20c. Flour in good demand and unchanged. Wheat cull; prime Valley red, \$2*2002 30, Corn opened firm and closed dull; white, 900/950c; yellow, 88000c, Oats firm at 70/6750. Rye firm at \$1850180. Bacon firm at \$1850180. Bacon firm at \$1850180. Shoulders. Markets by Telegraph.

\$1 50@150. Pork firm at \$33.50. Bacon firm; Rib Sides. 17%@17%c; clear do., 18%@18%c.; Shoulders, 15%@15%c.; Hams, 21c. Lard quiet at 21c. -They have fresh shad in Goldsbore, N. C. -Smallpox is prevailing in Springfield,

-Minnesota has a historical library of 6000

-Senator Pratt denies that he weighs over 270 pounds.

-St. Paul predicts 100,000 inhabitants within ten years. -A German prince waits on the table at a New Orleans hotel.

-Cincinnati suburbaus are organizing vigilance committees. -Queen Victoria wears her hair as she did

twenty-five years ago. -A Frenchman in Louislana is going to raise popples for opium. -There have been twenty-two Secretaries

of State in eighty years. -The Detroit architects have adopted a common schedule of prices. -Twisting his monstache is the great sign

of astonishment in Napoleon III. -A child has been born in Watertown, having a full set of visible teeth. -John Adams was remarkable as an early riser, as a great smoker, and as a lover of

-Berryer's manuscripts and autographs were pledged some years ago for an annuity -Mr. Seward is the only Secretary of State

who has served through the Presidential term since 1800. -Rev. Dr. Robbins has been lecturing in

Boston on "The Regicide Emigrants to New England." -Fred. Douglass is advertised at Cincinnati,

Ohio, as "the most intelligent colored man in the world." -Engénie, it is said, has recently become

a spiritualist through the influence of a clever clairvoyant. -Dr. Clapp, a Trojan, who died recently, was buried in a coffin which he, foreseeing

the rise in prices, bought ten years ago. -Mad'lle Rouher, daughter of the Premier is to marry M. Andre, Deputy of the Gard.

Their united income is \$300,000 a year. -Brother Ignatius has taken to sitting all night in his "monastery" at Norwich, England, as a way of asserting his ownership.

-The King of Denmark has a fine laboratory at the castle of Christianburg, and has instituted some useful processes in chemistry. -The little son of Captain Finan, of the Montgomery Guards, three and a half years

old, gave an exhibition drill at the Music Hall, Boston, recently. -The Emperor Napoleon had a long fainting fit on the morning of January 18, when he was to open the Corps Législatif, but didn't

dare to stay away. -The Chicago Post knows a literary man whose name it prints Junius Henreigh Broughne. A few years ago, in Gincinnati, he was plain John Henry Brown.

-The body of William Penn lies in a little churchyard about twenty miles from London. The church and surroundings nestle in a deep gorge among hills. The grave is inclosed in a little square of hedge, and no marble or other ornaments mark the spot.